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Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of paper only.

No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 9TH, 1911.

The unrest in Europe, evinced by strikes and a general discontent with the social conditions, has been attributed to the unusual climatic conditions that have prevailed during the past summer over the greater part of the continent. The words "midsummer madness" have a deeper significance than is generally attached to them. Poor humanity is more apt in the summer season to find the eternal struggle for existence—what may be called life's pin-pricks—beyond endurance, and—in Eastern parlance—rua anom. To this must be ascribed the wilful destruction of property in England, the raids on the Jews in Wales, the dear-food riots in France, and the other excesses which have made this year a memorable one. The series of strikes in England led the veteran joker Punch to draw on its imagination for some other classes of strikes, among which was enumerated a strike of school children. Within a few weeks Punch's dream had come true, and the children in London and other schools were out against too much cane and too much work. The over-taxed brains had come to a stop, and they, too, were running amok against a world that was too hard on them. Although with the end of the long summer the approach of normal conditions may be considered as certain, the occurrences that have signalled it cannot but give us pause. The question that arises in everyone's mind is whether, if a slight

abnormality in the weather can create such widespread outbreaks, symptomatic of discontent, we are not living too near the edge of the precipice to be exactly safe. We know that there is deep discontent among the working-classes, and that it requires but a few extra degrees of temperature, a few extra cloudless summer days, to cause that discontent to find an outlet in disturbances, a mad destruction of property which can avail nothing, though to give the strikers in England their due it would appear that a large part of the destruction was due to the rowdy elements of the cities, always on the watch for "fun." The foremost question is the food problem. There is a good deal of profound philosophy in the "Feed the brute" of the old lady of the story, even though it be what Caspary would have called "pig philosophy," for it is certain that if the "brute" be not fed he may become extremely dangerous. We have further the dreadful absurdity of the nations summing up and gloating over the increases of their populations while there is not enough food to go round, or, if there is, can only be obtained at very high prices. The idea that the world cannot produce enough food to feed the people now dwelling upon it must be rejected at once. Man has to earn his food by the sweat of his brow, but that he can earn it does not admit of question. The trouble is in the production of food mankind is still almost as much at the mercy of outside circumstances as his savage progenitors, with the result that the work might be classed as unskilled labour, and is, indeed, paid for as such. It is true we have Agricultural Colleges and a Science of Agriculture, but the greatest amount of training and all the science in the world will not avail when the skies refuse to yield the proper amount of rain, when the temperature falls too low or rises too high, or when a gale destroys the work of months in a few hours. Man probably became a carnivorous animal through the uncertainty of carnivorous supplies, but he has not yet reached the point when he can live on meat alone, and even if he could, his knowledge has not yet placed him in the position to be able to increase indefinitely the prolificness of the animals he breeds. Moreover, the animals themselves have to be fed, which, in the case of a shortage of crops, is very difficult. In England this summer owing to the failure of root crops and the parched condition of the meadows, the feeding of live stock has been a very serious problem. Roughly, it may be said that a failure of crops means also a failure in the breeding of live stock. Altogether we have made but little advance in the food problem, if indeed, we have not gone backward, accepting the stories of the "rude plenty" of our forefathers. We are still almost entirely dependent on the weather, and on immediate supplies, for although some attempts have been made at food preservation, and we can carry fresh meat and other perishable provisions to any part of the world, there has not resulted any decrease in prices. The steady increase in the price of food supplies goes on, and we still exist on a more or less hand to mouth supply. Nowadays, however, nations who have other sources of income besides agriculture can obtain supplies from foreign countries should their own fail, thanks to quick transport and increased facilities of communication. We have even got so far that some nations have given up attempting to supply themselves, finding it more economical to obtain their supplies elsewhere and devote themselves to other work. The danger in this is that the supplies elsewhere may fail. The root of the trouble is that food-stuffs cannot be turned out immediately; they demand time. We can make so many tons of steel, varying the quantity to suit the demand; we can bring up coal to the surface—while the supply lasts—to the amount we require; but we can only make a very uncertain guess whether our food-supply is going to be sufficient, and we may be very certain that if it is not sufficient we shall not be able to make it sufficient in a hurry. The case of China is a notable one. Practically the population depends upon agriculture for its means of livelihood, and that in a country which, for certain reasons, is peculiarly liable to suffer from floods and other so-called natural calamities. With their crops destroyed the Chinese are in a hopeless condition. They have no resources whereby to purchase food in sufficient quantities from abroad, no industries bringing in money which will tide over bad times; all they can do is to eke out a miserable existence until the next season, or die. Conditions such as these occur with great frequency in China and India, where also the population depends almost entirely on agriculture. In Europe and America they are almost unimaginable; yet the events of the past summer in the former continent and the rise in the prices of food witnessed, show that the margin of safety is not a

very wide one. As it is, there is every indication that the coming winter is going to be a hard one, more especially for those who subsist from hand to mouth. The

citizen of to-day has many more calls on him than the citizen of former days, and while the amount he can afford for food is diminishing, the quantity of food he can purchase with the amount is also decreasing. He is being overwhelmed by the production of luxuries. The principal requisite of life is food, and the ease with which food can be produced under nominal conditions is evinced by the crowded conditions of the industrial cities and the sparse populations of the agricultural districts. The producers of food do not become millionaires. This is left for the retailers; and the attractions of becoming benefactors of the race by making two blades of grass grow where only one grew before are not overwhelming, more especially since the extra-blade of grass may have to contend with other extra blades on reaching the market and be sold at a loss. The time will perhaps come some day when the State will be required to regulate food supplies on scientific principles with a minimum reserve in ratio to the population and alternative crops to guard against failure. Looking still further ahead, it is possible that chemistry will one day make mankind independent of climatic conditions and food will be produced synthetically. In the meantime, however, man has to get through the transition period.

His Excellency the Governor moved into residence at Government House on Saturday, the 7th instant.

On Saturday, the 7th instant, His Excellency dined on board the U.S.S. *Saratoga*, as guest of Rear-Admiral Murdoch.

On Thursday, the 5th instant, His Excellency entertained Rear-Admiral Murdoch, with his Captain and Staff, at dinner at Mountau Lodge.

Mr. C. Lacy Goodrich, the General Oriental Agent of America's latest Trans-Continental Railroad—the Western Pacific-Denver and Rio Grande—will be in the Colony for a week prior to proceeding in slow stages to the Dardar.

The following revenue officers have been appointed under Section 59 of the Opium Ordinance, 1909, to act as excise officers under that Ordinance:—D. J. MacKenzie, L. E. Brett, S. J. Clarke, T. Sutherland and L. A. Langley. Seven Chinese revenue officers have also been appointed to act as excise officers.

An extract of meteorological observations made at the Hongkong Observatory during the month of September show that the average maximum temperature for that period was 86.1, the average mean 81.1, and the average minimum temperature 77.4 degrees. The rainfall was 6.215 inches, and we had 211 hours of sunshine.

At to-morrow's meeting of the Sanitary Board letters from the Government relating to the Pöksüla water supply and the offensive trade by-laws will be read, and the report of the Government Analyst on the public water supplies, and correspondence relative to burials in the Mt. Carolina Cemetery will be considered.

Regulations made by the Governor-in-Council under the Moneylenders' Ordinance are published in the current issue of the *Gazette*. Under them the Registrar of Companies is appointed Registrar of Moneylenders, and the Supreme Court is the office at which the latter will be registered. The registration fee is \$10. Conditions under which exemption may be obtained are set out in the regulations.

Returns of the average amount of bank notes in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hongkong during the month ended 30th September, 1911, as certified by the managers of the respective banks are as follows:—

BANKS.	AVERAGE AMOUNT IN CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, \$	RESERVE, 4,000,000
Australia and China.	5,684,108	
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	15,952,250	9,000,000
Total.	\$21,636,358	\$13,000,000

THE WRECK OF THE "ILSE."

Only the masts of the German steamer *Ilse*, which was wrecked at Breaker Point in last week's typhoon are now visible. Several lives were lost, we learn, including the second engineer, the Captain's two children, their Japanese aman and some of the Chinese members of the crew. The Captain succeeded in saving his wife, but the loss of her two children drove her frantic with grief.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH BAZAAR.

On Saturday afternoon and evening a sale of work was held in connection with St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, which was well patronised. The opening ceremony took place at 3.30 p.m., and the afternoon was principally devoted to entertaining the children, who enjoyed themselves immensely in various games and competitions which took place on the grounds of the Church.

The evening session proved a continuation of the afternoon's success. A series of interesting cinematograph pictures was shown, and there was a grand pyrotechnic display, which was admired by young and old alike. The pleasures of the afternoon and evening were considerably enhanced by the attendance of a military band, which played pleasing selections of music.

THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, MONDAY, OCTOBER 9TH, 1911.

TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE ITALO-TURKISH WAR.

AN UNDATED MESSAGE.

LONDON, October 7th.
A German correspondent in Tripoli reports that comparatively little damage was done in the bombardment.

There are still 4,000 Europeans in the town.

Six soldiers and ten Jews were killed, and five soldiers and one Jew severely injured.

The Mussulmans were inactive, and prayed to Allah—that the bombardment should be discontinued.

This message was not dated, and may refer only to the first bombardment.

TRIPOLI FLOODED WITH SEARCHLIGHTS.

Reuter's correspondent at Milan says a wireless message has been received from Tripoli which states that all night the harbour and town are flooded with Italian searchlights to prevent an attack.

The Italians are garrisoning the ruins of the Sultania fort.

LONG ENTERTAINED ASPIRATIONS.

The Italian Press is jubilant over the realisation of long entertained aspirations.

BRITISH LAUNCH STRUCK BY SHELL.

The correspondent of Reuter at Perim says advice from Hodeidah state that two Italian warships fired 21 shells over the town, one of which struck and sank a launch belonging to the British ship *Guildhall*.

THE NEUTRALITY OF BULGARIA.

Reuter's correspondent at Constantinople says the Bulgarian Minister has assured the Porte of the neutrality of Bulgaria.

TREACHEROUS FIRE ON WHITE FLAG.

It is officially reported from Rome that fire was treacherously opened by the Turks from San Giovanni, on the Albanian coast, upon an Italian vessel flying the white flag.

The Italian destroyer *Artigliere*, which was patrolling the vicinity, returned the fire. The *Artigliere* was slightly damaged, and her commander was wounded in the foot. The damage done to the enemy is unknown. This is obviously a censored version.

THE UNOFFICIAL VERSION.

It is unofficially reported that 300 Turks were killed, and it is further stated that in order to avoid a repetition of such incidents the Italian warships in Albanian waters have been recalled.

REPORTED SEIZURE OF A BRITISH STEAMER.

It is reported from Vienna that the Turks have seized the British steamer *Orchis*, which had gunpowder aboard, and conveyed her to Saloni.

PEACE WITH THE REBEL IMAM.

Reuter's correspondent at Hodeidah wires that the Porte has concluded a treaty of peace in Yemen with the rebel Imam Yafta. It is expected that the bulk of the Turkish reinforcements will return to Constantinople immediately.

ITALIAN OCCUPATION OF TRIPOLI.

The Italians now occupy Tripoli. Admiral Borcadolmo has been appointed Governor.

The Italians landed a further force with guns and mitrailleuses, and afterwards a number of Arabs boarded the flagship, tendering their submission and asking for a cessation of the bombardment, while the German Consul-General requested the Admiral to assume control and restore order, the Turkish troops having abandoned the town.

The German Consul stated that no foreigner had been injured nor residence damaged during the bombardment.

THE EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

Troops leaving the garrisons at Rome and elsewhere to join the expeditionary force have become objects of frenzied enthusiasm.

"A SECOND CAOURV."

Senior Giolitti, who arrived at Turin to fulfil a political engagement, was met by large crowds and bands, and acclaimed a second Caourv."

LATER.

In a bye-election for North Tyrone Mr. Russell, the Liberal candidate, polled 3,104 votes against 3,936 recorded in favour of Mr. Herdman, the Unionist.

[At the last election a Liberal candidate, Mr. Redmond Barry, K.C., was returned by a majority of 132.]

TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TURKEY AND GREECE.

Reuter's correspondent at Athens says it is officially declared that the Turks on the 5th instant landed 500 soldiers at Samos, which is a violation of self-government.

ITALIANS LAND AT MARSATATO-

BRUK.

It is reported that Italian bluejackets have landed at Marsatobruk.

WHERE ARE THE TURKISH DESTROYERS?

LONDON, October 8th.
The complete silence from Italy to-day suggests the probability that the transports are under way from home.

Anxiety is still being felt in Italy concerning the whereabouts of the Turkish destroyers and torpedo-boats, hence the secrecy of the movements of the transports.

ITALIANS AND THE CAPITULATIONS.

Reuter's correspondent at Milan says a wireless message has been received from Tripoli which states that all night the harbour and town are flooded with Italian searchlights to prevent an attack.

The Italians are garrisoning the ruins of the Sultania fort.

ITALIAN TROOPS SUFFICIENT.

Reuter's correspondent at Lisbon says the Government declares that there are 8,000 troops on the frontier, which is sufficient to restore order.

ROYALISTS REPULSED.

TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
FRANCE AND GERMANY.

LONDON, October 7th.

Reuter's correspondent at Berlin wires that the few remaining points of difference between France and Germany with regard to Morocco are being keenly contested.

The newspapers say that the prospect of a speedy settlement is receding, and that the delay is mainly due to the zeal of the juristic specialists.

LONDON, October 7th.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris wires that in the Cabinet Council M. Dessevres has announced that the Franco-German negotiations with regard to Morocco are proceeding favourably.

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

LONDON, October 8th. The exports for the quarter ending September show a decrease of £145,007.

Wool has decreased by £144,668, while cotton shows an increase of £615,919.

The imports show an increase of £2,153,501, the amount on cotton being £67,368, on wool £26,839, and on silk £59,726.

GALBRAITH COLE LEAVES NAIROBI.

LONDON, October 8th. Reuter's correspondent at Nairobi wires that when the Hon. Galbraith Cole was leaving, a large crowd assembled to bid him farewell, and presented him with a testimonial.

FOURTH RUSSIAN DREADNOUGHT LAUNCHED.

LONDON, October 8th. Reuter's correspondent at St. Petersburg wires that the fourth Russian Dreadnought *Gangut*, of 25,000 tons, has been launched.

HOME RULE FOR IRELAND.

LONDON, October 7th. Sir Samuel Samuel, speaking at Belfast, said the Government was unflinching in its resolutions to carry Home Rule, but the rights of Ulster Protestants would be amply safe-guarded.

UNITED STILL.

LONDON, October 7th. Mr. Balfour, speaking at Haddington, said the Unionists would maintain their opposition to Home Rule. As in 1886, they would see that the United Kingdom was a United Kingdom still. It was for the Unionists to rebuild the new Second Chamber, which must be a strengthened chamber with a representative element. Canada's decision with regard to reciprocity must have beneficial results for the Empire, for it showed how impossible it was to maintain the present fiscal system with the Colonies who were not believers in free trade. "We must meet them," the speaker said, "by establishing a system of commercial defence, which is as necessary as any other defence."

BRITISH SEAFARERS' UNION.

LONDON, October 7th. It is reported from Southampton that a branch membership of 6,000 has seceded from the Sailors' and Firemen's Union, alleging unsatisfactory management, and has formed a British Seafarers' Union.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, October 7th. The death is announced of Caroline, Countess of Seaford, and Sir Charles Lawes Wittetwonge.

[Caroline, Countess of Seaford, was the youngest daughter of the 11th Lord Blantyre and Fanny Mary, second daughter of the late Hon. John Rodney. She married the 7th Earl, who died in 1881, and was the mother of the 8th Earl, who died in 1894.]

[Sir Charles Lawes Wittetwonge was President of the Incorporated Society of British Sculptors, Chairman of the Lawes Agricultural Trust, and Vice-Chairman of the Incorporated Society for extending the Rothamsted Experiments in Agricultural Science. The deceased baronet was an old Cambridge bluer, held the one-mile running amateur championship, and was amateur champion oarsman in 1865. He also held the quarter, one and 5 to 25 miles amateur records for cycling in 1899, and was the holder of many college trophies, including the Cambridge sculls, the Diamond sculls and the amateur championship of the Thames.]

MAJOR-GENERAL HOAD DEAD.

LONDON, October 7th. Reuter's correspondent at Melbourne reports the death of Major-General J. C. Hoad, C.M.G., Chief of General Staff, Commonwealth Military Forces.

[Major-General Hoad held the appointment of Chief of General Staff since 1903. He saw considerable service in the Boer War, being mentioned in despatches, and was Attaché from the Commonwealth Forces with the Japanese army during the Russo-Japanese war.]

RANDOM REFLECTIONS.

The event of the week, of course, has been the inauguration of through traffic on the Canton-Kowloon Railway. It was a pleasant little ceremony that took place at Samoan. Some nice things were said on the Chinese as well as on the British side, but at the back of everyone's mind there must have been the thought that if H.E. the Viceroy of Canton and H.E. the Governor of Hongkong had been present on such an historic occasion it would have been the best omen and assurance of that harmonious co-operation in the working of the railway on which its prosperity must so largely depend.

I seemed to me singularly infelicitous on such an occasion to plod "pressure of other official business" as an excuse for the absence of the Viceroy. The opening of this railway under a joint working agreement was certainly a business of exceptional importance. Everyone present, however, had probably heard something of the rumours which had been circulating for many days previously of a diabolical plot to assassinate the Viceroy on the occasion, and in the minds of most people the Viceroy's absence was certainly associated more with that rumour than with pressure of other official business. No other excuse, however, could very well be publicly made, but this form of excuse unfortunately has the disadvantage of conveying an impression that there is a rift somewhere in the late.

The railway time-table is a little confusing. A small party the other day looked up the time-table and decided to take train to Shatin and walk back. On applying for tickets they were informed by the Chinaman at the ticket office that the particular train by which the party wanted to travel did not stop at Shatin. "Oh, yes, it does," said the applicant for tickets; "the time is given in the time-table." "Ah," said the Chinaman reflectively, "that is the Express. It departs from Shatin, but does not arrive."

When you study the observation closely you will find the meaning of it to be that the time-table shows what time the train is due to pass through the intermediate stations.

With Canton City so much in mind I cannot refrain from giving publicity to the following little dialogue which occurred while a respected dweller in our midst was trying to weigh himself:

"That's not your correct weight," said a friend. "You've a cant on the machine."

"I think it must be the *way I weigh*," replied the witty arrival from the naval sanatorium.

It is said that the other man, who failed to perceive the joke at the time, awoke in the middle of the night and enjoyed it immensely.

The celebration of the first anniversary of the Portuguese Republic had its humorous side in Hongkong as well as in Portugal. Most of my readers, I think, will recognise that there is a spice of humour in the Royalist effort to celebrate the first anniversary of the Republic by overthrowing it, and there is just a suspicion of humour, it seems to me, about the unfurling of the Republican flag by the Consul in Hongkong last week with a bare attendance to charm the audience with such pieces as "The Merry Monarch" and "The Life of the Tear." Of course, it may be that the life of the Tear is represented in the song as "not a happy one," and in the other piece the monarch may be merry only in a Pickwickian sense. I don't know, and the titles are not self-explanatory, but they seem rather out of place in a Republican bill of fare.

As showing that the ways of the heathen Chinese are peculiar, what better illustration could you have than the little story told in the Summary Court last week of the insolvent one who invited his friends to spend a convivial evening with him at a Chinese hotel, and at the end of the feast produced a writ of summons, which at once converted the dinner party into a creditors' meeting? It is a well-known maxim that when favours are sought the bestower of them should be approached when the inner man is satisfied. The debtor in this instance gave his creditors of the best before broaching the unsatisfactory state of his affairs. The result was that all but two let him off on payment of a composition of 25 per cent.

A correspondent writes to me about "The Fire Brigade's Daily Joke." He says:—

"You may have heard or seen that the Fire Brigade have lately been practising very gaudily with the fire早 every morning at Statue Wharf. This is praiseworthy, but unfortunately, after operations have ceased, it is discovered that the mat roof of the wharf has become ignited from sparks from the float which entails five minutes' preparation to get the hose into position before the fire can be put out. This happens practically every morning, and on one occasion there were two separate fires in the roof. Perhaps this is the local method of pulling down the roof preparatory to putting up a new one, but presumably the expense will fall on those responsible for the damage. Of course, all launch traffic at the wharf is stopped during the daily exercises." The Fire Brigade are practising for the annual Inspection and Competitions. But couldn't they manage to practice on the lumber and the out-houses surrounding the Law Courts, and leave the wharf untouched for a time?

The automobile bonnet, the aeroplane hat and the aeroplane sleeve are to be the reigning fashions. We have had a philosophy of clothes and a history of clothes, but if this sort of thing continues the children of an after century will be able to read the history of our mechanical progress in fragments of decayed machinery. It moves the American post and, perhaps, it might him, but nothing can stop him."

All the devices to send up the price, Give wings to the dollar, our pockets relieve, We'll back the new bonnet with monoplane on it When flying aloft of the aeroplane sleeve.

RODRICK RANDOM.

COMPANY MEETING.

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

The fifteenth ordinary yearly meeting of shareholders in the Dairy Farm Co., Ltd., was held at the Company's Depot, 2, Lower Albert Road, at 12.30 p.m. on Saturday. Dr. J. W. Noble presided, and there were also present: Messrs. J. Scott Harston and G. H. Medhurst (directors), Mr. Munck (secretary), Messrs. J. McCubbin, A. Stevenson, J. M. E. Machado and Chan Tong.

The Secretary read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—With your permission I will adopt the usual course and take the report and accounts, which have been in your hands for some days, as read. Your Directors are pleased to be able to lay before you a statement of the Company's working for the past financial year, which they trust you will consider satisfactory, more especially if you bear in mind the general depression in almost every branch of trade. That the effort of the Company to supply the purest and the most wholesome food to their patrons is recognised and appreciated by the public is evidenced by the increase in our turnover during the year under review. In the handling of our various products, especially fresh milk, which constitutes so large a proportion of the food of infants, young children, and invalids, every care and precaution is taken to insure the supply being pure and uncontaminated. In this enlightened era the danger of conveying disease through the medium of milk is too well-known and understood to require elaboration by me.

The accounts speak for themselves and call for no special remark, save, perhaps, to mention the oft-repeated fact, that, from one cause and another, our cattle continue to die in such large numbers that we cannot hope to maintain our supply except by the constant renewal of our herd from far-distant countries, and that the expense of such renewals is ever on the increase. During the temporary absence of Mr. F. Maitland and the Hon. Mr. Edward Osborne, Messrs. J. Scott Harston and G. H. Medhurst have been invited to fill the vacancies. These appointments have to be confirmed at this meeting. Before proposing the adoption of the report and accounts I shall be pleased to answer any questions to the best of my ability.

There were no questions.

The CHAIRMAN then proposed that the report and accounts as presented be adopted and passed.

Mr. MACHADO seconded, and the motion was carried unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. McCubbin, seconded by Mr. STEVENSON, Dr. J. W. Noble and Mr. J. Scott Harston were re-elected to the directors.

The appointment of Messrs. J. Scott Harston and G. H. Medhurst to the Board of Directors was confirmed on the motion of Mr. MACHADO, seconded by Mr. MC CUBBIN.

Mr. W. Hatton Potts was re-appointed auditor, on the motion of Mr. STEVENSON, seconded by Mr. CHAN TONG.

The CHAIRMAN—That is all the business.

gentlemen. Thank you very much for your attendance. Dividend warrants will be ready on Monday on application.

CANTON.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

October 7th.

THE MID-AUTUMN FESTIVAL.

Yesterday was *Chung Chau*, or Mid-Autumn Festival, commonly known as Moon-cake Day. For days before the people have been laying in stocks of joss paper, incense and crackers and quantities of the indispensable mooncakes. These latter are a kind of native mincepie, and how anyone eats them without suffering the most acute indigestion surpasses comprehension.

It is also the custom to eat pomegranates on this festival, and myriads of this fruit must have been sold lately. After dark, thousands of people go up to the roofs of the houses and pay their respects to the moon by reciting lanterns of weird devices on bamboo poles. Most of the sampans were carrying triangular paper flags ornamented with seven big spots, which are supposed to represent the seven stars. Crackers are burnt in large quantities and judging from the noise multitudes of people must have remained awake during the greater part of the night.

The weather all day yesterday was beautiful and the people seemed to enjoy themselves immensely. Festivals such as the one just noticed are very good for trade, and as such are greatly welcomed by shop-keepers.

SEVERE PUNISHMENT.

A number of political agitators have been dealt with very severely at Fatshau. These men, under the leadership of a medicine seller, had been making speeches in public and their words expressed plainly their revolutionary tendencies. They were arrested and after a somewhat protracted trial the medicine vendor was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment, while his comrades received terms of imprisonment varying from two months to two years. The man sentenced to ten years vigorously protested against the undue severity of his punishment, and he has been advised to appeal to the higher authorities.

The Fire Brigade are practising for the annual Inspection and Competitions. But couldn't they manage to practice on the lumber and the out-houses surrounding the Law Courts, and leave the wharf untouched for a time?

The automobile bonnet, the aeroplane hat and the aeroplane sleeve are to be the reigning fashions. We have had a philosophy of clothes and a history of clothes, but if this sort of thing continues the children of an after century will be able to read the history of our mechanical progress in fragments of decayed machinery. It moves the American post and, perhaps, it might him, but nothing can stop him.

All the devices to send up the price, Give wings to the dollar, our pockets relieve, We'll back the new bonnet with monoplane on it When flying aloft of the aeroplane sleeve.

RODRICK RANDOM.

THE POLO CLUB GYMKHANA.

COMPANY MEETING.

THE POLO CLUB GYMKHANA.

The Polo Club gymkhana race meeting was held on the Race Course at Happy Valley on Saturday afternoon under delightful weather conditions.

The sun shone brightly, and, its rays were tempered by a light breeze. Notwithstanding the pleasant weather, however, the attendance was poor, probably owing to the number of fixtures for the same afternoon. But the little gathering present witnessed some excellent racing on a fast course. There were good entries in many of the events and a number of the finishes proved close and exciting.

In a few of the races the Part-Mutuel paid higher dividends than usual on account of the unexpected handicap and the favourite taking a second place, while some good amounts were paid over on the Cash Sweepstakes.

Mr. H. P. White's Team, 141 lb. (Mr. David) 1

Mr. T. S. Forrest's Alacrity, 150 lb. 5 lb. (Mr. George) 2

Mr. Ellis' Kadourie's Matchless Chief, 144 lb. 5 lb. over (Mr. Master) 3

Mr. Ching's Urgent, 137 lb. 2 lb. over (Mr. Monk) 0

Urgent caused some delay at the start, but eventually the field went away together. Matchless Chief taking the lead and being followed by Urgent, Trales and Alacrity in the order named. Passing Bowrington Urgent went to the front, while Trales and Alacrity lessened the distance which intervened between the leaders. Matchless Chief passed Urgent at the incline and led the way into the straight, where Alacrity overtook the leader and assumed premier position. In the home run, however, he was overtaken by Trales, who gamely responded to the persuasions of his rider, and with a grand final sprint won by a length, Matchless Chief being a poor third.

Time—2 min. 00/25 sec.

PARI-MUTUEL.

Winner ... \$38.50

CASH SWEEP.

1 Ticket No. 92 ... \$28.65

2 " 11 " ... \$1.90

3 " 101 " ... 40/95

HANDICAP—ONE AND HALF MILES.—For all China Ponies. Jockeys who have won more than 3 Official Races in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin penalised 5 lbs. Entrance fee 85.

First Prize: Presented by Hon. Mr. W. D. Barnes. Second Prize \$25.

Mr. M. H. Logan's Merry Scot, 152 lbs (Mr. David) 1

Mr. Hughes and Jervois' Favonius, 158 lb (Mr. Jervois) 2

Mr. Bruton's Oil King, 159 lb. 5 lbs. (Mr. Seth) 3

Mr. James' Brushwood Boy, 154 lb. (Mr. Monk) 0

Mr. C. Jay's Trowint, 145 lb. 4 lbs. over (Mr. Master) 0

Measures Hughes and Jervois' Favonius, 162 lb. (Mr. Jervois) 0

Mr. Collis-Brown's Dyllian, 151 lb. 4 lbs. over (Owner) 0

Mr. Velox's Graybrick, 139 lb. (Mr. Argos) 0

Mr. Bruton's Lymington, 160 lb. (Mr. Seth) 0

Mr. C. Jay's Trowint, 145 lb. (Mr. Master) 0

Mr. Hickman's Raffles, 157 lb. 2 lb. over (Mr. Lewis) 0

After four false starts the field of nine ponies was sent off in straggling order. Rejected took the lead, being followed by Merry Scot, with Trowint third. The position was the same passing the village, and Rejected gradually increased his lead and was well ahead of the field in the home run. Here Merry Scot was given a free rein and passed Rejected but was a length behind the leader at the winning post, James being three lengths behind the second pony.

Time—1 min. 18 2/5 sec.

TO LET

TO LET.

FLATS in Nathan Road.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES newly painted and colour-washed throughout. Cheap rent. NEW and COMMODIOUS SHOPS, Nathan Road, Kowloon. Immediate Possession. Cheap Rentals.

KOWLOON MARINE LOT 48, Yaumati, Area 85,200 square feet with 255 feet Sea Frontage. Especially suited for Storage of Coal, Timber, &c.

Apply to— HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED. Hongkong, 14th February, 1911. [1222]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 54, DUDDELL STREET. Apply to— THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO. LTD. Hongkong, 1st October, 1911. [113]

TO LET.

10, MOUNTAIN VIEW. Immediate possession. Apply to— "Y. Z." Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 6th July, 1911. [491]

TO BE LET. On or about 1st March, 1912.

SHOPS and OFFICE, in Alexandra Buildings, adjoining the Hongkong Dispensary, at present occupied by Messrs Wm. Powell, Ltd.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Alexandra Buildings, Hongkong, 29th August, 1911. [1077]

TO LET.

"CREGGAN," 39, The Peak, GODOWNS, 151 to 155, PRAYA EAST. Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO. LTD. Hongkong, 1st October, 1911. [113]

TO LET.

OFFICES on 1st and 2nd Floors now in course of erection at No. 6, DES VŒUX ROAD to be Let.

Apply to— DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD. Hongkong, 19th September, 1911. [118]

TO LET.

NO. 34, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL (SHOP) opposite The Old Post Office, No. 2, D'AGUILAR STREET, suitable for Godown, etc.

Lately occupied by Viana Caf & Co. For Particulars, etc., apply to—

CHANG FAT,

Card of YEE SANG FAT,

Same address.

YEE SANG FAT & CO. Hongkong, 5th October, 1911. [1243]

TO LET.

THE BUILDING now in occupation of THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA to be Let from 1st January, 1912.

Apply to— DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD. Hongkong, 6th September, 1911. [627]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 4, New Praya, Kennedy Town.

Apply to— THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO. LTD. Hongkong, 1st October, 1911. [116]

TO LET.

OFFICES on Ground and First Floor Chater Road. Very central position.

"MELTON," No. 9, The Peak, 6 ROOMS uses of Tennis Court.

HARTING and RODGATE, near The King's Park, Kowloon.

No. 7, DUDDELL STREET, 1 Godown.

"KELLETT CREST," No. 66, PEAK. NO. 9, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE (Shop).

BEACONSFIELD, No. 57, PRAYA GRANDE, Macao.

FOR SALE—TOP CLASS, at Peak, commanding a Magnificent View of the Harbour and Adjacent Islands.

Apply to— LINSTEAD & DAVIS, 3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings, Hongkong, 12th September, 1911. [118]

GRACA & CO.

PEDDER ST. (Hongkong Hotel Building), Dealers in POSTAGE STAMPS, VIEW POST CARDS, FLOWER SEEDS, CIGARS, BOOKS, &c.

Just received a Fine Selection of FLOWER and VEGETABLE SEEDS. Also for Sale

A few rare Macao postage Stamps of 1 cent POSTAL, 2 cent and 5 cent surcharged Cut Stamps. Inspection Invited. [1221]

NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY popular English Manufacturers, in all Bores and Sizes.

SMOKELESS POWDERS and CHILLED SHOTS. From No. 10 to SSSG. at \$6, \$7 and \$7.50 per 100, SPORTING REQUISITES and AIR GUNS in Variety.

Inspection Invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & CO.

Hongkong, 26th October, 1905. [608]

G. R.
HONGKONG TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.
QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

EVENING CLASSES in the following Subjects will RE-OPEN on MONDAY, OCTOBER 9TH.

ENGINEERING SECTION:

Building Construction and Drawing.

Field Surveying.

Machine Drawing.

Steel.

Mathematics.

Applied Mechanics.

Physics.

Electricity.

First Aid to the Wounded.

TEACHERS' CLASSES:

English and Methods of Teaching.

Kindergarten.

Copies of the prospectus and entry forms for intending students may be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

E. RALPHS,
Director,
Hongkong, 5th October, 1911. [1242]

TO BE LET.

For or about 1st March, 1912.

SHOPS and OFFICE, in Alexandra Buildings, adjoining the Hongkong Dispensary, at present occupied by Messrs Wm. Powell, Ltd.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Alexandra Buildings,

Hongkong, 29th August, 1911. [1077]

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Hongkong, 1st October, 1911. [113]

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THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO. LTD.

Hongkong, 1st

RUBBER SHARES.

SINGAPORE QUOTATIONS.

Singapore, September 29, 1911.

MESSRS. LYALL AND EVATT'S LIST.]

Nom.	Value.	Buyers.	Sellers.
2s Allgar	36	4s	1s
2s Allgar Options	143	1s 10s	9s
2s Anglo-Java	452	4s 9s	
1s Anglo-Johore	663	7s 6s	
2s Anglo-Malay	178	1s 8s	
2s Anglo-Sumatra	576	6s 9s	
1s Ayer Kuning	192	2s 1s	
1s Benteng	404	4s 7s 6s	
2s Batan Malaka	149	1s 11s	
2s Batu Caves	2304	2s 5s	
1s Batu Tiga	728	7s 9s	
1s Boat fort Borneo	1846	2s 6s	
1s Bukit Kajang	439	4s 6s	
1s Bukit Lintang	768	8s 9s	
2s Bukit Mortajam	245	2s 10s	
1s Bukit Rajah	233	2s 24s 3s	
2s Bukit Selangor 1s 1d	1s	dis. - 6d dia.	
2s Caroy United 5s pd.	666	9s 9s	
1s Castlefield	1126	12s 0s	
2s Cheresone	34	3s 9s	
2s Cheshire	163	1s 19s	
2s Chinch	142	1s 14s	
2s Ciley Ord	326	3s 3s	
2s Prof.	326	3s 3s	
2s Consolidated Malay	169	17s 10s	
1s Dumansara	1075	11s 8s	
1s Densitown	224	2s 2s	
2s Edinburgh	8s	9s 3s	
1s Elford & Salangor	190	21s 0s	
2s Galang Besar	310	4s 6s	
2s Golconde	834	9s 2s 5s	
1s Golden Hope	806	90s	
1s Hojor	7s	7s 6s	
1s Harpenden	1726	19s 6s	
2s Heawood	485	4s 10s	
1s Highlands & Lowlands	801	84s 6d div.	
1s Inok Kenneth	150	1s 17s	
2s Jasmin	181	1s 2s	
1s Johore R. Laude	10s pd.	6s 10s 6s	
1s Juri	106	1s 13s	
2s Kampung Kwantang	96	1s 11s	
2s Kamuning 1s pd.	210	3s 6s	
2s Landron	701	7s 5s	
1s Ledbury 1s pd.	55	6s 2s	
1s Lederby 1s pd.	226	2s 26s 1p	
2s Linggi Ord	35s 10	4s 13s 4s div.	
2s London Asiatic	10s 3s	11s 3s	
2s Lunas 1s 6s pd.	11s 3s	15s 1p	
1s Malacca 7s 1/2 Prof.	1536	16s 6s	
1s Ord	155	16s 9s	
2s Merlimau	349	4s 4s	
2s Mount Options	16	2s 2s	
2s Mount Austin	276	3s 1s 3s div.	
1s N/Hummock 16s 6 pd.	586	6s 5s 3s pm.	
2s Padang Jawa	24	2s 2s	
2s Patai Ing	42	4s 4s	
2s Pelepas	36	4s 4s	
2s Perak	6102	7s 8s	
2s Perak	186	2s 1s	
2s Perak Dickson 1s 6d pd.	24	2s 2s	
2s Perak Prof.	218	4s 1s 4s div.	
1s R. Est of Johore 1s pd.	363	40s	
2s R. Est of Krian	28	3s	
2s R. Invest Trust 10s pd.	84	9s 6s	
1s Sagga	208	22s	
1s Sapong	223	23s	
1s Seaford	90	10s	
2s Selangor	413	49s 6d div.	
1s Selandar	213	9s 4s	
2s Singap	3	4s	
2s Sorembau	676	7s 2s	
1s Sheldford	53	6s 3s	
1s Sinang	393	42s	
2s Singapura Para	310	4s 4s	
2s Straits S. Bortam	54	5s 2s	
2s Straits Rubber	88	9s 7s	
2s Sumatra Para	94	9s 10s	
2s Sungai Choh	65	7s 3s	
2s Sungai Kepur	109	11s 3s	
2s Sungai Krian Prof.	224	26 s	
1s Sungai Salak	676	7s 8s	
1s Sungai Way	100	11s 10s div.	
2s Tanjung Malia 1s 6d pd.	1s 4s 1s 1p		
1s Tanjung Prof.	163	20s	
1s Tebrau	576	6s 3s	
2s Trembley	926	9s 8s	
1s United Serdang	936	10s	
1s United Sun Betong	21	2s 2s	
2s United Sumatra	59	7s 9s	
2s United Tomisang 1s pd.	241	dis. 1s 1s	
2s Val d' Or	180	2s 4s	
2s Yellambrissa	2789	29s 3s div.	
2s Yam Song	7s 3	8s 6s	
31 A'lor Gajah	8140	14s	
10 Ayer Hitam	3400	36 00	
10 Ayer Kuning	0.55	0.65	
10 Ayer Molek	1.72	1.90	
5 Ayer Panas	4.60	4.65	
1 Belcown	8.02	8.25 4s div.	
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MANCHURIA	27,000	SATURDAY, 25th Nov., at 1 P.M.
MONGOLIA	27,000	SATURDAY, 16th Dec., at 1 P.M.
KOREA	18,000	FRIDAY, 12th Jan., at 1 P.M.
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THE P.M. S.S. "KOREA" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOYAMA, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on SATURDAY, 28th October, at 1 P.M.

FARES: HONGKONG TO LONDON £71 10s. 0d. RETURN, SIX MONTHS, £120; 24 MONTHS, £125; INCLUDING BERTH AND MEALS ACROSS AMERICA.

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PERSIA 9,000 Tons FRIDAY, 20th Oct., at 1 P.M.

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STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE FOR	ON OR ABOUT
TJIMAHAI	JAVA	—	JAPAN	First half of Oct.
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TJIMANOEK	JAVA	—	JAVA	First half of Oct.
TJITAROEM	JAPAN	First half of Oct.	JAVA	First half of Oct.
TJILLIWONG	JAVA	Second half of Oct.	JAPAN	Second half of Oct.
TJIKINI	JAVA	Second half of Oct.	JAPAN	Second half of Oct.
TJIBODAS	SHANGHAI	Second half of Oct.	JAVA	Second half of Oct.
TJILATJAP	JAVA	First half of Nov.	SHANGHAI	First half of Nov.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take cargo to all Netherlands-India Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

YORK BUILDINGS, 1st FLOOR,
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Telephone No. 375.

TYphoon Damage in Luzon.

A terrible typhoon swept over the mountains of northern Luzon last week.

According to a graphic report made by the senior inspector at Baguio the blow struck the mountain capital with unprecedented violence. The force of the wind completely demolished and destroyed the Constabulary barracks and several and partly unroofed the quarters of the senior inspector. The old provincial building collapsed entirely.

It is not known just what the total loss of life is, but it has been definitely ascertained that 14 Filipinos were killed at the Antimok mine and it is reported that the mills of both the Antimok and the Consolidated mines are badly damaged. The Benguet road, which suffered so severely, and many think irreparably, from the July storm in those mountains, has again been considerably affected. The Naguilian trail, known to many as the "bad road" to the mountain capital, is reported as being badly damaged as well.

No further details are available regarding the results of the storm, this being the first message that has been received over the wires from the mountain capital, all communication having been cut off for several days.

DAUGUAN INUNDATED.

Fresh reports of the destruction wrought by the recent heavy rains to the north of Manila were brought in by Dr. Warren G. Smith, chief of the division of mines, bureau of science, and party of four accompanying him, who returned from a trip into the affected region. The rice crop is still inundated, though apparently not damaged, and it is believed that should the water go down within four or five days there will be one of the greatest crops ever seen. In the vicinity of Alaminos, western Pangasinan, rice is selling at P5.50 per cavan, far below the price quoted in Manila.

Dauguan is well under water, as is Lingayen, between Bautista and Moncada. There are 13 kilometres of railroad track under water, and in some places the flood reaches to within five feet of the top of telegraph poles, to which stranded snakes cling. Travel is entirely by boat. Leaving Dauguan Sunday morning, Dr. Smith, Mr. Robinson of Baguio, and three members of the division of mines walked 36 kilometres to Bautista and proceeded by barge the remaining 13 to the railroad terminal. They left 24 hours behind the mail, but caught up with it two hours before arriving at Moncada.

Due mainly to the steady rise of water, the entire inhabitants of the flooded country were able to escape, leaving their shacks to be flooded to the peaks. The road around San Fabian is badly washed out, so that it will be some time before operations can be resumed on the railway.

LOST EMERALD MINE FOUND.

SPANISH WORKINGS IN SOUTH AMERICA
PROMISE MANY GEMS.

"The continued increase in the values of emeralds during the last ten years—until at present they outstrip diamonds—lends considerable interest," says the *Mining and Engineering World*, to the recent rediscovery of one of the old Indian emerald mines in the South American Andes which was lost for over a century. The real emeralds, as distinguished from Siberian stones, which are not at all comparable in beauty to the South American gems, are entirely produced from one mining district called

Muzo, in the republic of Colombia. South America. The gem was mined by the native Indians for centuries previous to the discovery and conquest of the plateau of Bogota in the Andes and the Indians operated three mines widely separated geographically, named Muzo, Coquij and Somondoco.

About 1555 under Capt. Pedro de Valenzuela, the Spanish conquistadores took over the mines, enslaved the native Indians and compelled them to work the mines. So eager were the Spaniards to get rich quickly that atrocious cruelties were practised on the Indian workers, and this was carried so far that finally the priests complained to the Crown (King of Spain) that the inhumane and adverse deaths of the Indians employed in the mines adversely affected the ecclesiastical revenues. This resulted in the importation of African negroes, but eventually the mines were partly closed. During the war of independence in 1816 and 1820, when the whole region was so desolated that two of the mines, Coquij and Somondoco, were entirely lost, and Muzo has produced all the gems since that time. It has been prolific, but eventually the mines were partly closed. During the war of independence in 1816 and 1820, when the whole region was so desolated that two of the mines, Coquij and Somondoco, were entirely lost, and Muzo has produced all the gems since that time. It has been prolific, but eventually the mines were partly closed. During the war of independence in 1816 and 1820, when the whole region was so desolated that two of the mines, Coquij and Somondoco, were entirely lost, and Muzo has produced all the gems since that time. It has been prolific, but eventually the mines were partly closed. During the war of independence in 1816 and 1820, when the whole region was so desolated that two of the mines, Coquij and Somondoco, were entirely lost, and Muzo has produced all the gems since that time. It has been prolific, but eventually the mines were partly closed. 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